

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 869

Washington, D. C.

February 7, 1942

## Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention

Canners attending the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Canners Association at The Stevens, Chicago, January 26 to 29, were given the opportunity to obtain the latest available information on the principal phases of the war program to which the industry is contributing. This was made possible in a three-fold manner—through the placement of these topics on the formal program in the form of addresses by experts and specialists, the appearance of government men in panel discussions, and the use, by government officials, of headquarters space on the convention floor. Thus the record number of canners attending this year's convention heard addresses on procurement, priorities, labor supply, production goals, and the sugar and rubber situations, and through interviews with government officials in the conference rooms, were in a position to follow up this general information with specific questions and answers applying to their own individual situations.

Clarification of all the pending problems was not completely possible, as the final government programs on tin limitation, priorities, and prices had not been issued. During the convention the preliminary tin order, restricting use for a number of commodities, but not canned foods, was issued. Copies were distributed to the delegates from the Association's press room.

The preference order conserving the supply and directing the distribution of direct-consumption sugar was issued early in the proceedings, and copies of this were also made available. Similarly, the announcement by the Department of Agriculture of minimum fair prices for tomatoes for canning and minimum fair price increases over 1940 for peas was circulated to delegates. Distribution also was made on the opening day of the tentative order by the War Production Board calling for certain percentages of specified fruits and vegetables to be set aside by canners from their 1942 production to meet the needs of the armed forces. These percentages appear elsewhere in this issue of the LETTER.

Association President Robert C. Paulus received a telegram from WPB as the convention went into session stating

### 1943 Convention Scheduled for Chicago

The 1943 annual conventions of the National Canners, National Food Brokers, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Associations will be held in Chicago the week of January 24. This decision was reached the day following adjournment of this year's convention when the three associations accepted the invitation of the Chicago Association of Commerce to meet there for the sixteenth consecutive year. Headquarters of the canners again will be at Hotel Stevens.

that the Lend-lease program this year includes shipments to Britain of a total of five billion No. 2 and No. 2½ cans of milk, tomatoes, peas, beans and corn and suggesting that labels for such shipments be printed in black ink only in view of the critical situation in supplies of colored inks. The telegram urged Association members to reserve present stocks of colored labels and inks for domestic use.

Preceding the opening general session of the convention on Monday were the usual annual meetings of the Board of Directors and of various committees. At the opening session, with President Paulus presiding, canners heard an address on the Army's canned food situation by Lt. Col. Paul P. Logan, of the Office of the Quartermaster General; a description of government procurement methods by John L. Baxter of the Food Supply Branch of WPB; and a speech on price control and the canning industry by Harold B. Rowe of the Office of Price Administration. Copies of the President's annual address and the Secretary's annual report were made available in printed form at this session and election of 1942 officers took place.

Carroll E. Lindsey of Highland City, Florida, was elected president; G. Sherwin Haxton of Oakfield, New York, first vice-president; Alfred W. Eames of San Francisco, second vice-president; and Frank E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer. Membership of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Directors is published elsewhere in this issue of the LETTER. Personnel of other Association committees will be announced later, along with a list of the Section chairmen and secretaries.

### Other General Sessions

Monday afternoon there were addresses by the late Judge J. Harry Covington, Association counsel, and by David Meeker of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations. The rubber situation was covered by W. C. Behoteguy, of the Rubber and Rubber Products Section of OPA, and a paper on priorities, prepared by Charles S. Smith of the WPB, was read by Harry Jones, of the Food Supply Branch.

The Tuesday morning session was given over to the problem of labor supply, with papers by Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Employment Security and F. W. Hunter, Chief of the Farm Placement Section of the U. S. Employment Service. These addresses were followed by general discussion.

The crop production program and government needs was the subject that occupied the Tuesday afternoon session with Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson of the Agricultural Marketing Administration and Carl G. Wooster of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as speakers. This session was concluded with an address on the sugar situation

by A. E. Bowman, Chief of the Sugar Section of the Food Supply Branch. At the end of his address Mr. Bowman presented the sections from the sugar preference order which deal specifically with sugar supplies for canners. This, along with copies of the complete sugar order, was distributed to those in attendance, and mailed out to all canners from the Association's Washington office on January 27.

Unusual attendance marked all of these sessions. As the convention opened, the North Ball Room was occupied to capacity, and the overflow used up all available standing space at the back and sides of the room. This same unusual interest was demonstrated in similar fashion at all the general sessions.

### Closing Session

The closing session of the convention was held Thursday morning, with President Paulus in the chair. First order of business was the presentation, by S. B. Cutright of the Resolutions Committee, of the following resolutions, unanimously passed:

#### Resolutions Adopted

With our country at war and the canning industry once again called upon for an all-out effort in supplying both military and civilian needs, formal resolutions are hardly necessary and possibly inappropriate. We need only record at this 1942 convention the determination of every canner to accept his individual responsibility to carry on fully his own task in the total war effort, and efficiently and effectively to serve his government and country.

\* \* \*

WHEREAS, the exceptional success of the Annual Convention this year, attested by the unprecedented attendance at all sessions, can be attributed in no small measure to the splendid character of our guest speakers, the unsparing contributions of time by government officials, and the cooperation of the allied industries, the daily and trade press and radio broadcasting stations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the President and Secretary of the National Canners Association be requested to communicate to each of them an expression of our appreciation of their friendly and valuable contributions.

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The advancement in the science of canning, manifested in the recognition of the vital role of canned foods in the war effort and in civilian welfare, can be attributed to the continuing program of scientific research in which there have been notable contributions by the can manufacturers. Once again they have evidenced their cooperation through participation in the Association's project for study of the nutritional value of canned foods.

RESOLVED, that the National Canners Association, through its President and Secretary, express to the can manufacturers the sincere appreciation of the industry for these continued efforts.

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Seldom in the history of our Association have the demands on our president been more trying than during the past year. Unstinting contribution of time, exceptional experience and judgment, tact and foresight, in short, all of the attributes of a true leader have been required to guide the industry. These heavy demands were more than met by our retiring president, Robert C. Paulus. To his demanding task he brought not only requisite qualities of leadership, but also a seriousness of purpose, and a sincerity of character that

have endeared him to all of us. To him we express our thanks for his remarkable leadership and service.

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In the critical months and years ahead, in which things must be done well and quickly, the canning industry is particularly fortunate in having available to it the experience and sage counsel of one who in the last World War contributed so largely to the splendid record of the industry in then meeting its country's needs. Now that we are engaged in another and more difficult conflict, with greater demands and more abundant opportunities for service, the Association turns once again to our secretary, Frank E. Gorrell, for his counsel and guidance. We do so with renewed confidence and gratification, and express to Frank E. Gorrell and his faithful staff our deep gratitude for their continuing and invaluable services to the Association and the industry.

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In an industry more than eight decades old the annual passing of friends of the factory, market place and conference hall must be faced with sorrow and fortitude. And in an Association now in its thirty-fifth year the loss of men who gave unstintingly of their time and energy to the building of the Association brings to each of us a sense of irretrievable loss. During the past year we have had to mourn the loss of

Howard Heinz, president and son of the founder of the H. J. Heinz Company, died at Philadelphia, February 9, following a lifetime of canning.

B. E. Babcock, president of the Empire State Pickling Company, died from a heart attack at his office at Phelps, N. Y., April 7.

Wade Livingston Street, a past vice-president of the Association, and formerly with the Snider Packing Corporation, died May 4 at Coral Gables, Fla.

Oscar Caperton Huffman, chairman of the board and former president of the Continental Can Company, to which position he had risen following mergers of can companies he had organized, died in New York May 6, following a three weeks' illness.

Fred G. Elder, president of the Florida Canners Association and of the Florida Grapefruit Canning Company, died June 10, at Bradenton, Fla., following a short illness.

Mark Ewald, long active in association affairs and known not only as a leading canner but as an important contributor to canning machinery technology, died August 19. He had served two terms as vice-president of the Association and held the presidency of the Northwest Canners Association.

Walter J. Phelps, Sr., president of the Phelps Can Company, who had been in the can manufacturing industry since 1879, died August 28 at the age of 77, in Seattle, after a brief illness.

Dr. William E. Cary, 52, who had worked with the Association in connection with consumer complaints involving alleged illness, died suddenly in Chicago, August 29.

Emil R. Mayer, member of the Board from 1934 to 1936 and production manager of the Kurer-Empson Company, Brighton, Colo., was instantly killed in an automobile crash near Denver on October 23.

Emil H. Koster, serving his second year as a Board member, and secretary and sales manager of the Kurer-Empson Company, died October 25, from injuries suffered in the same tragic accident.

Charles Edwin Hume, 1930 Association president, member of the Administrative Council and former member of the Board, died November 10 at the age of 62, at his home in

California, while still serving as president of the pioneer firm of G. W. Hume Company.

Lawrence Satterfield, founder and president of the Gypsum Canning Company, Port Clinton, Ohio, died there December 4, after several months' illness.

Lansing B. Warner, founder and head of Lansing B. Warner, Inc., Chicago firm that writes fire insurance for canners all over the country, died December 12 at his Hubbard Woods, Ill., home.

Frank E. Booth, founder and head of the F. E. Booth Company, Inc., San Francisco, and a leader in Pacific Coast canning and affairs of the Canners League of California, died at his San Francisco home December 12.

L. E. Munger, 58, president of the Holley Canning Company, Holley, N. Y., member of the Board of Directors, secretary of the Pitted Red Cherry Section, and a past president and director of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., died December 23 in a Rochester hospital, following several months' illness.

D. J. McIlree, 62, chairman of the Beet and Carrot Section, and manager of the Falls Canning Company, and the Pulaski Canning Company, both Wisconsin firms, died in Chicago, December 26, after two years of heart trouble.

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It was moved at this time that the President of the National Canners Association be authorized to act for the Association in selecting the location for the next annual convention.

Chairman H. F. Krimendahl of the Finance Committee then filed a copy of the Committee's report for 1941.

President Paulus expressed his thanks to all committeemen for their cooperation during his term and praised them for their "prompt and immediate response to every assignment." He also spoke in commendation of the services to the industry of John L. Baxter and particularly of Mr. Baxter's assistance in arranging the convention program. Mr. Paulus then read a couple of extracts on the values of Association membership and work from his printed annual address and spoke at length in appreciation of the work of Secretary Gorrell and other members of the staff. Mr. Gorrell made a few remarks in acknowledgment.

#### Gifts Presented to New and Old Presidents

The chair recognized Lee A. Wheeler, president of the Florida Canners Association, who paid tribute to President-elect Lindsey, a former Florida president, and presented Mr. Lindsey with a beautiful stream-lined desk clock. After due acknowledgment Mr. Lindsey took charge of the meeting and recognized Mr. Krimendahl, who presented the retiring president with a handsome watch, and paid tribute to his leadership. The closing order of business of the final session was the announcement of the membership of the Finance Committee.

#### Commodity Group Discussion Panels

Wednesday of Convention Week was given over to a series of commodity group meetings for which no formal programs were scheduled. They afforded an opportunity for representatives of various government agencies to present information helpful to the canner in planning his 1942 operations. Each meeting was featured by a panel discussion at which specific commodity problems were taken

up. Commodity groups which met in this fashion and the members of their respective panels were the following:

**Fish**—Harry B. George, WPB; Lt. Col. Paul P. Logan, Office of the Quartermaster General; E. A. Meyer, WPB; and George M. Reynolds, SMA.

**Fruit**—J. Howard Hamilton, WPB; Charles W. Hauck, OPA; K. W. Hess, San Francisco Quartermaster Depot; Joseph E. Taylor, WPB; and Porter R. Taylor, SMA.

**Wax and Green Beans**—Banks Collings, SMA; A. C. Hoffman, OPA; and Frank Mathews, Chicago Quartermaster Depot.

**Peas**—John L. Baxter, WPB; Merritt Greene, OPA; Donald M. Rubel, SMA; and Carl G. Wooster, AAA.

**Dry Beans**—Kenneth Mahrle, WPB; Capt. R. H. MacDonnell, Chicago Quartermaster Depot; Sylvester Smith, SMA; and Joseph E. Taylor, WPB.

**Corn**—John L. Baxter, WPB; Banks Collings, SMA; Glenn Green, Jersey City Quartermaster Depot; Merritt Greene, OPA; and Lt. Col. Paul P. Logan, Office of the Quartermaster General.

**Tomatoes**—J. Howard Hamilton, WPB; Charles W. Hauck, OPA; E. A. Meyer, WPB; Sylvester Smith, SMA; and John B. Wilson, Jr., AAA.

Apple Juice canners also held a meeting for general discussion of topics of interest to canners of this product.

#### Government War Offices at Convention

The Government was represented by about 50 officials, assistants and secretaries in the four offices the Association maintained during the week of the convention for the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Department of Agriculture, and U. S. Employment Service. Many of this personnel did double or triple duty, appearing on the formal program, in discussion panels of the commodity group and Section meetings, and participating in conferences and interviews with individual canners. A consensus estimate made by officials of the four Government offices places the number of interviews during the week at nearly 3,000. This exchange of information between officials and canners was considered mutually profitable in the formulation of the war production and procurement program.

#### Section Meetings

Three Section meetings were held during the week. The Pitted Red Cherry Section met on Tuesday afternoon and included on its program a discussion of plans for observing National Cherry Week. Members considered general problems of the cherry industry and heard a review of the statistical position of the cherry pack and movement by Carlos Campbell, director of the Association's Division of Statistics.

The meeting of the Kraut Section on the same afternoon was featured by a discussion of Wage-Hour and Walsh-Healey problems by H. Thomas Austern and E. Marshall Nuckolls of Association counsel, and the presentation of a paper on yellow-resistant cabbage seed strains by Dr. J. C. Walker of the University of Wisconsin.

The Meat Section, meeting Thursday morning, gave its time largely to the hearing of technical papers except for a presentation of government specifications and regulations for canned meats by G. M. Lewis of the American Meat Institute, and an address on the use of canned meat in the

Army by the Chicago Quartermaster. Two of the technical papers were presented by members of the Association Laboratory staff and other contributions to the meat program were made by technologists from the American and Continental Can companies.

### Laboratory Participation in the Convention

Due to the unique plan of this year's program and the necessity for holding panel meetings through Wednesday afternoon, the usual technological conferences were not held, this being the first time that they have been omitted from the program since their inception several years ago. In partial substitution of these conferences and to give member cannery and others opportunity to discuss their special problems, a skeleton staff was maintained at Laboratory headquarters and provision was made for small individual group discussions. The facilities proved adequate and full advantage was taken of them.

Personnel of the Laboratory participated in the cannery waste disposal conference, described elsewhere in the LETTER, and two papers were presented by members of the staff before the Meat Section.

### Informal Conferences at Raw Products Bureau

Although the program for this year's convention made necessary a change in the kind of conferences usually conducted there by the Raw Products Bureau, a number of State and Federal research workers engaged in studying production problems were in attendance, using the headquarters of the Bureau as a meeting place. Opportunity thus was afforded for field men employed by cannery to have personal conferences with these experts, and the research workers themselves exchanged information helpful to them in their respective lines of work.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in attendance at the convention also were available for question by cannery field men, or by Station men who will have the job of interpreting the Government's plans for increased production of canning crops.

That this opportunity was appreciated both by cannery and agricultural research men was indicated by an almost constant series of informal conferences in progress at the Raw Products headquarters, extending to late hours in the evening, and these personal conferences are believed to have helped create a better understanding of the production problems now facing the industry.

### Entomologists Consider Pea Insect Controls

Tentative recommendations were formulated for control of pea insects with rotenone dusts of lower concentrations than were called for by earlier recommendations, as a special conference of entomologists met at the convention and considered the probable supplies of rotenone available under the war emergency. Those in attendance at the conference, which was sponsored by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, were entomologists from the Middle West and Pacific Northwest.

As soon as the recommendations for control of pea insects are cleared officially they will be placed before cannery and manufacturers of rotenone insecticides.

### Home Economics Conference Discusses Research

The Home Economics Division at the convention this year conducted a conference devoted to the current research work carried on by the three Association Laboratories.

Attending the meeting were homemaking editors of magazines and newspapers, directors of radio programs and members of advertising agencies along with a good representation of food service directors, homemakers, and cannery men, all of them there for the purpose of obtaining information on canned foods to impart to their respective listeners and readers.

Speakers were the directors of Association research—Dr. E. J. Cameron of the Washington Laboratory; Dr. J. Russell Esty of the San Francisco branch laboratory; and Dr. E. D. Clark of the Seattle laboratory.

### Cannery Waste Disposal Conference

The cannery waste disposal conference at the convention was held as usual in consideration of the knowledge that expanded packs in 1942 would render more acute certain waste disposal problems of former years. The conference was well attended and there was opportunity for exchanges of views between members, sanitary engineers, and representatives of the National Cannery Association.

L. F. Warrick discussed the use of soda ash as a means of increasing efficiency of a municipal high rate recirculation filter treating combined domestic sewage and cannery waste. The operation of this disposal plant and of two types of vibrating screens handling cannery waste was shown by moving pictures.

The paper given by H. H. Black on the experience of a cannery who treated the entire cannery output of corn waste with sodium nitrate prior to lagooning proved to be of special interest. The findings previously reported by the Association that sodium nitrate effectively controlled odor in impounded cannery waste were confirmed.

Dr. F. W. Mohlman, one of the outstanding authorities on industrial wastes, was present and assisted in answering questions presented by cannery men.

### Descriptive Label Definition Drafted

The objectives of the National Cannery Association's descriptive labeling program were crystallized in an official definition of an adequate descriptive label for canned foods. This definition was drafted at the meeting of the Labeling Committee, January 24, at the convention. Text of the definition is as follows:

The adequate descriptive label for canned foods states separately, in specific, uniformly used terms, readily understood by the ordinary person, and in legible type so arranged as to be easily seen and read, every fact about the product which is genuinely useful to the consumer and which can be stated. For the sake of uniform use and of equitable and ready enforcement, each term is either self-defined or is based upon an objective test.

The committee moved that for each canned food commodity not already provided with complete descriptive terms a separate small committee be appointed to work with the Labeling Division to develop appropriate descriptive terms for that commodity, to indicate what objective tests are

necessary and to devise an ideal sample label for that commodity. This work is getting underway immediately.

### Label Office and Display

During the convention two panel displays of labeling were exhibited outside the meeting rooms. They consisted of example labels, both flat and on cans. A similar display was on exhibit at the National Food Brokers and National American Wholesale Grocers meetings.

Samples of the Labeling Committee's literature, published during 1941, also were shown. These included a bulletin of the Committee, which outlines the construction of a descriptive label, together with a series of 14 data sheets covering individual products. Copies of the Roper survey on the attitude of women towards canned foods and their labels, and the pamphlet, "Canned Food Labels That Meet Consumer Needs," completed the display.

A label office was maintained at the convention and a considerable number of canners and wholesalers took advantage of this opportunity to discuss their labels and labeling problems.

### Radio Broadcasts

The Association participated in three broadcasts during the week; two from Station WLS, which maintained a studio in the convention hotel, and one from Chicago's Station WBBM. President Robert C. Paulus was featured from the microphone of the latter studio on Wednesday when he delivered a 15-minute address on "The Food Canning Situation as It Affects You." Previously Mr. Paulus had been interviewed on pertinent questions dealing with the war situation and its effect on canned foods from WLS. On Tuesday, Miss Ruth Atwater of the Home Economics Division, also was interviewed over WLS by Helen Joyce, who is in charge of the feature foods program of the Homemakers Forum. Subject of the interview was "Food in the War Effort."

### Social Events

The program of social events at this year's convention of the allied associations started off Sunday night with the president's supper of the National Food Brokers Association and the Old Guard Society reception and dinner. On Monday the Young Guard Society staged its annual banquet. The dinner-dance of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association was held Wednesday, and on Thursday evening canners were guests at the American Can Company theater party.

### Meeting of Board of Directors

An appropriation of \$18,000 for nutritional research was recommended by the Administrative Council and approved at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on the day preceding the annual convention. Explanation of the proposed nutrition program was made by Alfred W. Eames. Briefly, the project entails a program designed to continue for five years and which will have the joint support of the Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute. It is proposed to obtain the services of an executive who is independent of the industry. The studies would be undertaken through the medium of a series of fellowships in

various universities and the work would clear through a scientific advisory committee and another committee representing the canning industry.

The meeting drew a full attendance of members and guests including a number of Section Chairmen and presidents and secretaries of State, regional and commodity associations.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, as it appeared in the Annual Report of the Secretary, was presented to the Board; and the tentative budget for 1942, as recommended by the Administrative Council, was presented by Chairman Marc C. Hutchinson, and was approved. The budget approved includes the new projected work on nutrition, mentioned above. The rate of dues for 1942 was fixed at three-tenths of a cent per case for seasonal products and three-twentieths of a cent for non-seasonal products—the same rate as for 1941.

The work and plans of various committees and departments of the Association were then presented in reports by Dan F. Gerber, Home Economics Committee; Howard A. Orr, Labeling Committee; Walter L. Graefe, Legislative Committee; E. A. McCornack, Simplification of Containers, who asked Carlos Campbell to present the can size picture to the Directors; Harold J. Humphrey, Scientific Research; Howard T. Cumming, Statistics and Harry L. Cannon, Economic Research. Mr. Cannon also presented the report of the Trustees of the Protective Fund for the year 1941. H. T. Austern of Association counsel, made a brief report on administrative and legal developments, much of which appears in the Secretary's Report.

John L. Baxter, chairman of the Canners Industry Advisory Committee, spoke briefly on the subjects of sugar and labor supplies for canning and limitations of the use of tin.

### Old Guard Society Officers

At the meeting of the Old Guard Society during the convention the following named officers were elected for 1942: President—Theodore Cobb, Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Mich.; 1st vice-president—Fred E. Jewett, G. S. & F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me.; 2nd vice-president—William Varney, Varney Canning, Inc., Roy, Utah; secretary-treasurer—S. G. Gorsline.

### Young Guard Society Officers

Officers for this year elected by the Young Guard Society at its banquet meeting January 26 are: President, Larry Driscoll of Lansing B. Warner, Inc.; first vice-president, Jack Gentry of Spartansburg, South Carolina; second vice-president, Herb Young of Indianapolis, Indiana; and secretary, Robert W. Mairs of Baltimore, Maryland.

### State Secretaries' Dinner

A large majority of the secretaries of State canners associations were present at the dinner given Sunday evening by Secretary Gorrell of the National Canners Association, at which they had opportunity to meet personally the representatives of various government agencies handling war-work problems in which canners are directly interested. Following the dinner there were informal talks by the government representatives, who likewise answered questions from those

present with particular reference to the assistance that State associations can give in furthering the war program.

The officers of the State Secretaries Association were re-elected, these being: President: William A. Free, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Cannery Association; Secretary: E. M. Burns, Secretary of the Northwest Cannery Association.

### 1942 Officers, Directors and Finance Committee

Following is a list of the officers, members of the Board of Directors and members of the Finance Committee for 1942. Officers and new members of the Board were elected at the opening session. Appointments to the Finance Committee were announced by President Lindsey at the closing session.

#### OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Company, Highland City, Florida.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Canning Company, Inc., Oakfield, New York.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred W. Eames, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, California.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: Frank E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C.

#### DIRECTORS

- Ivan L. Anderson, Anderson Canning and Pickle Co., Dodge Center, Minn.
- W. I. Andrus, W. R. Roach & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- George O. Bailey, Snider Packing Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
- Herbert J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah
- \*Rodney S. Bell, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
- Fred C. Bush, Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn.
- Lawrence Calvert, San Juan Fishing and Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
- R. L. Carpenter, Paragould Canning Co., Paragould, Ark.
- E. E. Chase, Jr., Chevy Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
- \*C. H. Chitham, Milford Canning Co., Milford, Ill.
- \*D. D. Conway, Minot Food Packers, Inc., Hammon, N. J.
- L. T. Dee, Utah Canning Co., Ogden, Utah
- H. K. Defendorf, Baldwin Packers, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
- H. D. Didier, Buckeye Canning Co., Weston, Ohio
- George H. Draper, Jr., Milford, Del.
- \*E. R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.
- Frank E. Falk, Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes, Ind.
- \*G. A. Filice, Filice & Perrelli Canning Co., Inc., Richmond, Calif.
- \*Hugh K. Funderburg, Keene-Belvidere Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
- Thomas J. Grace, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass.
- Clark Hagan, Atlantic Canning Co., Atlantic, Iowa
- G. J. Hipke, A. T. Hipke & Sons, Inc., New Holstein, Wis.
- \*Roy E. Ingalls, Washington Packers, Inc., Sumner, Wash.
- H. E. Kelley, New Church, Va.
- \*A. C. Ketzler, Bordo Products Co., Winter Haven, Fla.
- M. E. Knouse, Knouse Corp., Peach Glen, Pa.
- \*A. T. Leatherbury, Eastern Shore Canning Co., Machipongo, Va.
- Albert M. Lester, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
- Ben F. Logan, Jr., Ray-Maling Co., Inc., Hillsboro, Oreg.
- \*M. H. Mann, Red Lodge Canning Co., Red Lodge, Mont.
- \*Walter W. Maule, Mushroom Cooperative Canning Co., Kennett Square, Pa.
- W. K. McCracken, TreeSweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
- W. A. Miskimen, Stokely Bros. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
- R. A. Moss, Woods Cross Canning Co., Clearfield, Utah
- Harold S. Norman, Florida Citrus Cannery Cooperative, Lake Wales, Fla.

- \*William Opitz, Elkhorn Canning Co., Elkhorn, Wis.
- Art Oppenheimer, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa
- \*Fred C. Pratt, J. W. Pratt Co., Farmington, Me.
- Chester Roche, Western Oregon Packing Corp., Corvallis, Oreg.
- Harold K. Royal, Oceana Canning Co., Shelby, Mich.
- Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., San Francisco, Calif.
- \*F. L. Shannon, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y.
- \*L. E. Shannon, Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Neb.
- N. O. Sorenson, Country Gardens, Inc., Gillett, Wis.
- Seth H. Soule, Monmouth Canning Co., Portland, Me.
- R. M. Stingle, Hall-Stingle Co., Waterloo, Ind.
- D. Thompson Swing, Ridgely, Md.
- Henry P. Taylor, Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkerton, Va.
- O. L. Teagarden, The J. Weller Co., Oak Harbor, Ohio
- \*C. B. Torsch, Torsch Canning Co., Baltimore, Md.
- Marcus L. Urann, Cranberry Cannery, Inc., Hanson, Mass.
- A. R. Vandever, Faribault Canning Co., Faribault, Minn.
- C. T. Vandervort, Jamestown Canning Co., Wilmington, Ohio
- F. H. Van Eenwyk, Fruit Belt Preserving Co., East Williamson, N. Y.
- Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
- Milroy Warren, R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Me.
- \*Henry A. White, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
- \*H. C. Whiteford, Whiteford Packing Co., Whiteford, Md.
- \*A. T. Williams, French Sardine Co., Terminal Island, Calif.
- Wirt S. Winebrenner, D. E. Winebrenner Co., Hanover, Pa.

\*Elected at 1942 Convention.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Robert C. Paulus, Salem, Oregon, Chairman
- Herbert J. Barnes, Kaysville, Utah
- H. L. Cannon, Bridgeville, Delaware
- E. B. Cosgrove, Le Sueur, Minnesota
- Ralph O. Dulany, Fruitland, Maryland
- Alfred W. Eames, San Francisco, California
- A. T. Flynn, Chicago, Illinois
- Hugh K. Funderburg, Belvidere, Illinois
- Frank Gerber, Fremont, Michigan
- Walter L. Graefe, Griffin, Georgia
- H. E. Gray, San Jose, California
- Arthur Hamilton, Lebanon, Ohio
- Francis A. Harding, Watertown, Massachusetts
- Roy W. Hemingway, Auburn, New York
- H. F. Krimendahl, Celina, Ohio
- C. E. Lindsey, Highland City, Florida
- Carl N. Lovegren, San Francisco, California
- H. E. MacConaughy, San Francisco, California
- B. E. Maling, Hillsboro, Oregon
- Karl Kuner Mayer, Brighton, Colorado
- B. C. Nott, Grand Rapids, Michigan
- B. C. Olney, Rochester, New York
- Art Oppenheimer, Marshalltown, Iowa
- Howard A. Orr, Circleville, Ohio
- E. N. Richmond, San Jose, California
- F. A. Stare, Columbus, Wisconsin
- E. F. Trego, Hoopeston, Illinois
- Clarence M. Walters, Chicago, Illinois
- Joseph B. Weix, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
- Paul H. Wolf, Gwynneville, Indiana

#### Convention Publications to be Mailed

The President's Annual Address, Secretary's Annual Report, and the annual reports of the Research Laboratories and the Home Economics Division will be mailed to members during the coming week.

### Tentative Percentages of 1942 Packs Wanted by Government

John L. Baxter, special adviser on canned foods of the Food Supply Branch, War Production Board, announced at the convention that the WPB is planning to issue an order directing producers of canned foods to withhold from sale a percentage of each product which will be listed in the order and which they expect to pack in 1942. This is to

make sure that sufficient supplies of certain canned foods will be set aside to meet the needs of the armed forces and for Lend-lease purposes, Mr. Baxter explained.

At the convention the Association distributed copies of the following tables presenting these tentative percentage reservations:

CANNED VEGETABLES	Percent- age of 1942 pack	Description	Can sizes preferred *	First preference	Second preference	Third preference
Asparagus.....	44	All green—culturally bleached	No. 2	Fey. Cut	Fey. Spears	.....
Beans, lima.....	22	Fresh	No. 10, No. 2	Ext. Std.	Fey. Green	.....
Beans, stringless.....	21	Cut (green or wax, round or flat)	No. 10, No. 2	Ext. Std.	Top Std. *	Standard
Peas.....	38	Alaskas, 3, 4 sieve sweets, 3 and larger or ungraded	No. 10, No. 2	Ext. Std.	Std.	Fancy
Corn.....	18	Cream style, whole kernel; yellow or white	No. 2—Cream style, whole kernel; No. 10—Whole kernel only	Ext. Std.	Fey.	Standard
Tomatoes.....	30	.....	No. 10, No. 2½, No. 2	Ext. Std.	Std.	Fancy
Tomato juice.....	14	.....	No. 10, No. 3—Cyl. (404 x 700)	Fey.	.....	.....
<b>CANNED FRUITS</b>						
Apples.....	32	Heavy pack	No. 10	Standard	.....	.....
Cherries, R.S.P.....	27	Red pitted (water)	No. 10, No. 2	Standard	Fancy	.....
Cherries, sweet.....	25	Light, dark, unpitted	No. 10, No. 2½, No. 2	Choice	Top Std. *	Fancy
Peaches.....	23	Clings, freestone halves and sliced	No. 10, No. 2½	Choice	Standard (clings only)	Fancy
Pears.....	26	Bartlett—halves	No. 10, No. 2½, No. 2	Choice	Top Std. *	Standard
Pineapple.....	25	Sliced—crushed	No. 10, No. 2½, No. 2	Fancy	.....	.....
Fruit cocktail.....	16	.....	No. 10, No. 2½	Choice	Fancy	.....

\* In the order listed.

† Top standard means 70-74 inclusive as defined in terms of U. S. Grades.

The percentages required on beets, spinach, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, sauerkraut, applesauce, apricots, grape-

fruit and fresh prunes have not yet been determined, according to a statement by the WPB.

### National Food Brokers Officers

At the convention of the National Food Brokers Association, the following officers were elected for 1942:

President—H. Wayne Clarke, Clarke & Leaman, Baltimore, Md.; 1st vice-president—J. O. Crawford, The J. O. Crawford Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; 2nd vice-president—Jarrette D. Law, Love & Law, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 3rd vice-president—George T. Neilson, A. H. Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; treasurer—J. L. McDermed, C. L. Dietz & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary—Paul Fishback, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Canning Machinery & Supplies Officers

The Canning Machinery and Supplies Association elected the following officers at their meeting on January 27: President, Sherlock McKewen of Continental Can Company; Vice-president, William de Back of Chisholm-Ryder Company; and Secretary, S. G. Gorsline.

### National Frozen Food Association Formed

The National Association of Frozen Food Packers was formed at Chicago when some 30 producers met at the La Salle Hotel during Convention Week for this purpose. Officers of the new organization are: Edwin T. Gibson, Frosted Food Sales Corporation, New York; vice-presidents—Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md., and John N. Seaman, Bozeman Canning Co., Mt. Vernon, Washington. A. E. Stevens is temporary secretary.

### JUDGE J. HARRY COVINGTON DIES

#### Had Long Served as Counselor for the National Canners Association

J. Harry Covington, 71, founder of one of Washington's largest law firms, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, one time member of the United States House of Representatives from Maryland, and for 24 years counselor for the National Canners Association, died at his home in Washington, Wednesday afternoon, February 4. He had been ill since Saturday when a cold, contracted earlier in Chicago, sent him to his bed. His condition Tuesday was greatly improved but Wednesday morning he suffered a relapse and his death followed at 2:20 p. m. Funeral services were held Friday at the residence in Washington, with burial in Easton, Md.

One of the District's most widely known attorneys, Judge Covington was born May 3, 1870, in Talbot County, Md., the son of James H. and Emma V. Covington.

He was educated in the public schools of Maryland, in Maryland Military Academy and received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. He was admitted the same year to the Maryland bar and began practice in Easton.

In 1903, he was elected State's attorney of Talbot County, a position he held until 1909 when he was elected from the First Maryland Congressional District to the House of Representatives. He served in the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses, resigning September 30, 1914, when President Wilson appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Judge Covington presided over this court until June 1, 1918, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. Later, with Edward B. Burling he founded a law firm which today is known as Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, with offices in the Union Trust Building.

During his term on the bench, Judge Covington taught law at Georgetown University, and in 1918 President Wilson again enlisted his services as a member of the United States Railroad Wage Commission. He was a member of the board of directors of Kennecott Copper Corporation, the Union Trust Co., Continental American Life Insurance Co., and his clubs were the Metropolitan, Burning Tree and Chevy Chase.

A member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was a junior warden, Judge Covington leaves his wife, Mrs. Ethel K. Covington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whom he married in 1899, and two children, J. Harry Covington, 3d, a member of his father's law firm, and Mrs. Lewis Clark, whose husband is in the diplomatic service in Ottawa.

Judge Covington became counselor for the National Canners Association upon retirement from the bench in 1918. Coming from a district in which canning had for many years been an important industry, his acquaintance with and interest in canning long antedated his election to Congress, and he brought both to his legislative duties and to his later services as Association counselor an intimate knowledge of the industry and its problems. He was known to canners in every part of the country. They respected him for his learning, his sound judgment, and his wise counsel; they held him in highest regard for his lovable personal character. Members of the industry have always looked forward to hearing Judge Covington speak at the annual conventions of the Association, and those who were privileged to hear his address at the recent convention in Chicago will long cherish the memory of his last public appearance, speaking to the industry to which he had given years of service both as counselor and personal friend.

### Shortage of Vessels for Salmon Canning

In a communication to the Association of Pacific Fisheries received at the time of the annual convention in Chicago, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, stated that he had conferred with Vice-chairman Thomas M. Woodward of the Maritime Commission and was informed that vessels are not expected to be available to transport salmon canning personnel and material to Bristol Bay or Peninsula districts. The Commission believes that transportation will be available for Kodiak and all districts east thereof.

### New Chief of Industry Committee Bureau

T. Spencer Shore, of Akron, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees. He succeeds Sidney J. Weinberg, who has become an assistant to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Since August 5, 1941, Mr. Shore has been assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees. He came to OPM at that time from the General Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, of which he is vice-president and treasurer, on leave.

## AMORTIZATION LAW AMENDED

### Congress Repeals Government Protection and Non-reimbursement Section

The five-year amortization for tax purposes of facilities required for defense construction will be greatly facilitated by a bill, H. J. Res. 257, which has now passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate and is awaiting the President's signature. This bill repeals the non-reimbursement and government protection provisions of Section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under Section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code any land, plant, equipment, machinery, or other facilities which are constructed or acquired for defense purposes, may be amortized over a five-year period for income and excess profits tax purposes, if a certificate is obtained from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that the construction or acquisition of the facilities is necessary in the interest of national defense.

As now in effect, however, this section contains a subsection which limits the use of this five-year amortization, even though the necessary Certificate of Necessity has been obtained, in cases where the taxpayer has been or will be reimbursed by the United States for all or any part of the cost of constructing or acquiring the emergency facilities. In order to obtain the benefit of the five-year amortization, the taxpayer must do one of two things. He must establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he has not been and will not be reimbursed by the Government for the cost of the facilities (one way of doing this is by procuring from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy a Certificate of Non-Reimbursement), or he must procure from the Secretaries of War or Navy a certificate that the Government of the United States is adequately protected as to the future use and disposition of the facilities.

The administration of these limitations has been exceedingly difficult. It is frequently difficult to determine whether or not a taxpayer has been reimbursed for the cost of the facilities. For a taxpayer can be reimbursed not only by a specific agreement under which the Government agrees to pay the cost of the facilities, but also through the price which the Government pays for articles manufactured with the facilities. Whether the price includes reimbursement to the taxpayer for the cost of the facilities frequently is a difficult question. Similarly, it is not at all clear when the Government is adequately protected as to the future use or disposition of the facilities. In some cases this may require an agreement by the taxpayer to convey the facilities to the Government at a later date. In other cases all that may be necessary is an agreement by the taxpayer that he will maintain the facilities in good condition and available to supply materials to the Government.

These difficulties in administration have served to delay the issuance of the Certificates of Non-Reimbursement and Government Protection essential to the five-year amortization. At the present time several thousand applications for such certificates are pending.

Because of these administrative difficulties, the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury recommended to Congress that these non-reimbursement and government protection provisions of the law be repealed.

H. J. Res. 257 completely eliminates this subsection from Section 124. In the future, the sole requirement to the amortization of defense facilities over a five-year period will be the obtaining of a Certificate of Necessity from either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

### New Ceiling on Second-hand Bag Sales

Maximum prices for second-hand cloth bags have been revised to conform to the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 in an amendment issued on February 4 to Price Schedule No. 55 by the Office of Price Administration. The amendment provides that beginning February 16, 1942, second-hand bags may not be sold at prices above the highest prices received by a seller during the period October 1-October 15, 1941. The emergency ceiling, imposed on December 16, based maximum prices on the period November 15-December 6.

Since October 1-15 prices were generally lower than those of November 15-December 6, OPA is delaying the effective date of the new ceiling until February 16 so that dealers and other sellers may dispose of any bags purchased at prices higher than those set in the new ceiling. However, deliveries under contracts executed between February 3 and 15, inclusive, must be completed by March 30. All new contracts made on and after February 16 must comply with the new maximum prices.

"Second-hand bags" are re-defined by the amendment so as to make it clear that bags made of jute, sisal, gunny cloth, or other textile material are covered, in addition to bags made of burlap or cotton.

As revised, the schedule also liberalizes the method of determining prices if no sales were made of a particular type of bag during the base pricing period. The amended schedule also contains provisions for special applications by persons who made no sales or deliveries of any kind during the base period.

All persons who sold more than 1,000 second-hand bags during any month of 1941 are required to file with OPA, on or before March 10, a list of all sales, contracts to sell, and deliveries made during the October 1-15, 1941, period, giving the date of sale, name and address of the purchaser, quantity of each type, size, weight, and grade of second-hand bags sold, together with the price received for each.

### Order Further Reduces Tin Can Coatings

An order further reducing the tin coating on cans was issued February 4 by the Division of Industry Operations, War Production Board. It provides that, until further direction, no producer shall produce tin plate with a coating in excess of 1.25 pounds per base box, except with specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. An earlier order had reduced the standard from 1.50 to 1.35 pounds for a specified list of products.

The order also sets up a quota system for tin plate,terne plate, and long ternes. Quotas, however, have not yet been issued and, according to the Division, when quotas are announced they will be followed by a container order allocating the amount of plate available for cans among the several users.

### PRICE CONTROL LAW ENACTED

#### Follows Basic Pattern of Bill Adopted by House of Representatives

After six months of Congressional consideration, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 became effective with its approval by the President on January 30, 1942.

As finally enacted, the law follows the basic pattern adopted by the House of Representatives last November when the bill first passed the House. (For a complete analysis of the House bill, see INFORMATION LETTER No. 863, December 6, 1941). The law confers upon a Price Administrator, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, broad discretionary powers selectively to establish maximum prices for the sale of commodities and maximum rentals for defense area housing accommodations. These powers are to be exercised by the Administrator whenever he determines that the prices of the particular commodities to be regulated have risen to an extent inconsistent with the purposes of the Price Control Law. Any limitation or regulation by the Price Administrator of wage rates is, however, specifically prohibited by the law.

As did the House bill, the law contains stringent limitations upon the authority of the Price Administrator to control the prices of agricultural commodities. The law provides that the Price Administrator may not establish any maximum price for agricultural commodities which is below the highest of any of the following prices:

- (1). 110 percent of the parity price or comparable price for such commodity.
- (2). The market price for such commodity on October 1, 1941.
- (3). The market price for such commodity on December 15, 1941.
- (4). The average price for such commodity during the period from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1929.

A further restriction precludes the Price Administrator from establishing a maximum price for any agricultural commodity, even though the maximum price is higher than the highest of the above limitations, unless he obtains the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture to such maximum price.

These limitations upon the Price Administrator's authority to control agricultural commodities will apply to canning crops. As to such crops, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish comparable prices to be used in lieu of parity prices in applying the limitations. The law contains a further limitation, applicable to canned foods, which prohibits the Administrator from establishing any maximum price for products processed from agricultural commodities, unless such maximum price is sufficiently high to reflect to producers of the raw commodity a price equal to the highest of the limiting prices set forth above. This means that the Administrator, in imposing maximum prices for canned foods, must consider the effect which such maximum prices will have upon the prices paid to growers.

The law also retains the provision that no maximum price may be established for any fishery commodity below the average price of such commodity in the year 1941. Whether

this applies to canned sea foods is not clear on the face of the bill.

Substantial changes were, however, made in the administrative portions of the law prior to its enactment. These differ materially from the comparable sections of the House bill. As finally enacted, the administration of the law is vested in an Office of Price Administration, which is to be under the direction of a Price Administrator. The board of administrative review proposed by the original House bill has been abolished, and the procedure for reviewing price orders will be as follows. When a price order has been issued, any person affected by it can, within 60 days, file a protest with the Administrator. The Administrator may then deny the protest, hold a hearing, or take such action as he deems wise. After the protest has been acted upon, any person aggrieved by the Administrator's action may, within 30 days, file an appeal with a special Emergency Court of Appeals created by the law. The Court may either set aside the price order, dismiss the appeal, or remand the proceeding to the Price Administrator for the taking of further evidence or for other action.

The law also contains licensing provisions under which the Administrator may, if he deems it desirable, issue and require licenses to sell commodities subject to price orders. If any person violates the price order, his license to sell the commodity may, under certain limitations, be suspended. The law specifically provides, however, that no licenses may be required of any farmer or of any fisherman.

Some indication of the way in which this Price Control Law will apply to the canning industry was given by Harold B. Rowe in an address at the Chicago convention. He said:

A question possibly in all your minds is whether there will or will not be a ceiling on canners' prices. To that question I cannot give a yes or no answer at this time. Too much depends on things which cannot now be foreseen, including some within the control of your industry itself.

We are carefully watching prices for the remainder of the 1941 pack. Your costs on these goods have already been incurred, price levels so far in the marketing season have been generally satisfactory to you, and we see no occasion for the industry to raise its prices at this time. A few of you may be holding back supplies in anticipation of higher prices for the new pack. This may be natural enough under "business as usual", but it is not at all in accord with what the public has a right to expect in times such as these. If prices on the remainder of the 1941 pack go above levels which seem warranted in view of all the circumstances involved, we will impose ceilings.

If ceilings are put on the 1942 pack, those ceilings probably will not be announced until the pack is up. I'm sure you will understand the reasons for our taking this position at this time. If those ceilings were announced now and were too low in view of the grower prices and other costs you may have to incur, your industry would be pinched between ceiling prices from above and rising costs from below. In these circumstances, we would have discouraged the very thing the country must have—a big pack. On the other hand, if our ceilings were too high in view of the size of the pack and the cost of putting it up, it would either be a dead letter or we would be forced to break faith with you by lowering it.

I want to assure you that the costs you incur in putting up your 1942 pack will be taken into consideration in any ceilings we may impose. During the spring months, the

OPA expects to work with you in obtaining data and information as to what these costs are. I cannot go into detail here as to the type of analysis we will make. Certainly we cannot take exclusively either the costs of the most efficient or the least efficient among canners as the basis of ceiling prices. The emphasis probably will be on changes in grower prices and labor, can, and material costs as compared with former years.

In saying that we will take costs into consideration in our ceiling prices, I hope you will not rush into expensive operations on the assumption that the OPA will take care of you under its price schedules. We can no more guarantee each and every one of you a profit under a price ceiling than you are guaranteed in normal selling at the market. In other words, you have as much incentive as you have always had to cut your costs to the minimum.

Price control is necessarily a crude instrument. Our price schedules cannot possibly contain all the refinements between prices of the different grades and of the same grade in different areas that exist under normal trading in the industry. But to the best of our ability, customary trade practices, price relationships between zones, and between various grade and types of containers will be recognized. With the help of the industry, we will do our best to devise something that is equitable as between individual canners in various parts of the country.

I should add one point about future sales contracts. Probably any ceiling prices which the OPA may impose will cut across any future contracts you may have made to the trade at higher prices. By this I mean that such contracts will be invalid except at or below the ceiling price.

The appointment of Leon Henderson as Administrator of the Emergency Price Control Act was sent to the Senate for its approval on February 2. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination favorably February 5. The Senate is expected to complete the approval of Mr. Henderson without delay. The President's nominee has been acting as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration under the executive orders that created the former price control powers.

### Bill Would Regulate Employment Agencies

A bill to regulate private employment agencies engaged in interstate commerce has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Labor. The proposal, introduced by Representative John H. Tolan of California, would require annual registration of private interstate employment agencies at a fee of \$100 and would prohibit unregistered agencies from transporting or assisting in transporting employees between States, soliciting or inducing persons to move from one State to another, furnishing information that might tend to induce any person to move from one State to another, or using the mails or any other means in interstate commerce for carrying on employment agency functions.

Labor, charitable, religious, fraternal, and social welfare organizations are exempted from the measure. Private employment agencies that confine their activities to certain categories of workers such as professional and semi-professional employees also are exempt. The bill would not apply to individual employers seeking employees for their own account.

# GROWER PRICE MEMORANDUM ISSUED

## Secretary of Agriculture Instructs State War Boards Regarding 1942 Tomatoes and Peas

"Minimum Fair Grower Prices for Tomatoes and Peas for Canning in 1942" is the title of a memorandum issued January 31 by the Secretary of Agriculture to the chairmen of the State USDA Defense Boards. The memorandum supplements the Secretary's wire of January 24, relating to the determination of minimum fair grower prices for tomatoes and peas for canning in 1942, and provides further information to assist the State War Board in arriving at its determination of minimum fair prices to growers in each State. Text of the memorandum is as follows:

### I. TOMATOES

**Fair Minimum Prices.**—The Department wishes to safeguard the constructive work which has been done in buying tomatoes on a U. S. graded basis in many areas. Flat or field run minimum prices may be converted to a comparable grade basis reflecting average percentages of No. 1 and No. 2 tomatoes. For instance, in a State with a \$17.50 flat price one cannery might be approved on the basis of \$20.50 for No. 1's and \$13.00 for No. 2's and another might be approved on the basis of \$21.00 for No. 1's and \$12.00 for No. 2's. Care should be taken to disrupt as little as possible existing relationships or to place the price on No. 2's so high that it might put too great a premium on lower grade tomatoes. Where tomatoes are bought on a graded basis this does not mean that every farmer will net the average for the State. If a grower, under a contract calling for \$21.00 for No. 1's and \$12.00 for No. 2's, delivered all No. 2 tomatoes he would net \$12.00 per ton and the canner would be complying with his certification. Likewise a grower delivering a very high percentage of No. 1 tomatoes might net more than the established minimum price for the State.

**Low Grade Area.**—At the discretion of the State war board, if there is an area in the State in which the quality of the tomatoes is substantially below the average quality for the State, flat prices may be approved below the State average. If in a State in which the average percentage of No. 2's was 40 per cent there was an area in which the average amount of No. 2's had been 70 per cent, it would be permissible for the State board to fix a lower comparable minimum flat rate price for this area.

**Roadside or Farm Delivery.**—State war boards may determine in certifying a canner the amount of deduction for such delivery below the delivery price at the cannery.

**Major Assembly Point.**—In distinguishing between farm delivery and major assembly point delivery, State boards should take into consideration the prices paid at the assembly point in comparison with competing plants. If a cannery has an assembly point near the plant of another cannery, and if prices at this assembly point are about the same as those paid by the plant of the other cannery, such delivery point would be considered a major assembly point not subject to a deduction below the State fair price for cannery delivery. Delivery points established solely to facilitate hauling to the cannery and not adjacent to other plants, are not considered major assembly points.

**Varieties.**—In some States growers by negotiation with canners will actually receive higher prices for certain varieties of tomatoes such as Italian or pear-shaped tomatoes. However, minimum prices for such premium varieties are not to be set by the State war board.

**Penalties.**—Canners have a right to expect that growers under contract will furnish their tomatoes to them and

reasonable penalty provisions in such contracts may be approved by State war boards. Such penalties, however, should not be invoked at any time when the cannery is limiting the amount of tomatoes per acre per day it will receive or on tomatoes in the hands of the grower after the cannery has closed down for the season.

**Surplus Tomatoes.**—Some growers sell primarily on the fresh market or sell green wrapper tomatoes. Canners may contract to buy such surplus tomatoes from growers at a figure lower than the State minimum, if such lower figure is approved by the State war board.

### II. PEAS

**Establishment of 1942 Minimum Grower Prices by Varieties, Grades, or Sieve Sizes.**—Minimum fair prices to growers for 1942 should average \$17.50 per ton over the comparable average 1940 price for each area within the State as determined by the State USDA War Board. Average prices to growers of peas for canning usually consist of a number of different prices for various sieve sizes, varieties, and grades of peas. If in your State peas are contracted for on this basis, minimum grower prices for 1942 should be determined on such basis. In determining minimum fair grower prices for 1942, it is important that the State USDA War Board give special attention to establishing prices by varieties, sieve sizes, or grades without disturbing the normal relationship between these individual prices. In many areas, for example, prices of a given variety by sieve sizes have been established in the past so as to return to the grower approximately the same return per acre regardless of the sieve size of peas harvested. Where this is the practice, it is clear that to raise the 1940 price for each sieve size by \$17.50 per ton for 1942 would distort the relationship between prices for the various sieve sizes. Likewise, prices between various varieties often bear a relationship to the relative yields of the various varieties. Hence, it is clear that in order to preserve normal relationships between prices to growers by various varieties, sieve sizes, or grades, the minimum fair prices established for 1942 need not be equal to \$17.50 per ton above each individual price by variety, sieve size, or grade which prevailed in 1940. In other words, the intent of the program is that the average price established in 1942 should amount to \$17.50 per ton above the comparable average price which prevailed for the State or area in 1940. For individual items, however, the increase established may be greater than, equal to, or less than \$17.50 per ton.

Furthermore, it must be emphasized that this program does not guarantee returns to individual producers. The minimum fair prices established for 1942 should average \$17.50 per ton above the average price which prevailed in 1940. However, it is to be expected that, yields being the same, returns to growers in 1942 would be more than, equal to, or less than \$17.50 per ton above that received by producers in 1940 according to whether the average quality in 1942 is better than, equal to, or less than that of the peas harvested in 1940.

**Services Furnished by Canneries.**—The State USDA War Boards have been asked to consider carefully the problem of services provided to the growers by canners in their contracts for 1942 as compared with 1940. The Boards may at their discretion determine reasonable charges for various services furnished by canners such as seed, inoculation, harvesting, etc. In addition, the Board should consider carefully the problem of making adjustments for individual canners whose contracts are on different bases. If, for example, the minimum 1942 price established for a certain variety and grade or sieve size is defined as "delivered to the viner" and canners are permitted to charge growers, say, the equivalent of \$5.00 per ton of peas more for seed costs in

1942 than in 1940, a canner who in his contract provides free seed for the grower would be compelled to increase his price for 1942 only \$12.50 above the comparable 1940 price (provided his 1940 price was equal to the average determined by the Board) to be certified under the program.

The final responsibility for determining workable 1942 minimum prices to growers for tomatoes and peas for canning by whatever classification is necessary rests with the State USDA War Board. In determining these prices and in certifying canners under the expansion program the War Board must use its judgment and approach problems in a reasonable manner in order to facilitate the workings of the program.

The War Board is requested to consult with both canners and growers in arriving at these determinations. When the Board has arrived at its decisions, the minimum 1942 grower prices for peas for canning are to be released to the industry in your State without further review in Washington.

### III. GENERAL

All questions from canners regarding certification under the program will be referred to the State Boards and the responsibility for arriving at reasonable determinations in the matter of minimum prices and certification of canners rests with the State USDA War Boards. Suggested forms for the certification of canners which may be altered if they do not fit conditions prevailing in your State are being mailed for your consideration. Individual plants will be certified by the State USDA War Board of the State in which they are located. A purely grower-canner automatically is eligible for certification. Likewise, a bona-fide cooperative, in which all growers participate in the returns, may be certified automatically. Where a grower-canner or a cooperative cannery contracts with non-profit sharing growers for additional acreage, such contracts must meet the established 1942 minimum prices before certification is possible.

**Contract Relationship.**—This whole program is built on a contract relationship between grower and canner. Under wartime conditions every cannery should operate at capacity. If that capacity is 2,000 acres there should not be 1,200 acres grown on the one hand or 3,500 acres grown on the other hand. The nation cannot afford to have canning facilities wasted, or labor, machinery, and fertilizer expended on a crop for which there are no canning facilities.

**Help of County USDA War Boards.**—After a cannery has been certified as offering growers a contract at fair prices the county USDA War Board should, upon request, assist such cannery in getting adequate acreage. Farmers and canners should be urged by county war boards to carefully live up to the terms of their contract.

A January 24 press release from the USDA stated that most State War Boards found that the \$17.50 minimum price increase to growers for peas would be adequate to insure the necessary pack and recommended no additional increase. It announced also the following minimum 1942 prices per ton of tomatoes, by States:

Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah—\$16.50; Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida—\$17.00; Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee—\$17.50; California—\$18.50; New York, Pennsylvania—\$19.00; Virginia—\$20.00; Delaware, Maryland—\$21.00; New Jersey—\$22.00.

This press release was supplemented by telegrams to the State War Boards stating that minimum fair grower prices for peas should average \$17.50 per ton over the comparable

average 1940 price and that the above tomato prices should be used as a minimum. It explained further that where tomatoes are bought on a graded basis the weighted average price of U. S. No. 1's and U. S. No. 2's for the State as a whole should be substantially the flat or field run price with equitable adjustments to be made where the percentage of U. S. No. 2's bought on a graded basis is more than the average for the State.

As reported in the INFORMATION LETTER of January 3, on the basis of the above prices to growers the Department would purchase 1942 canned tomatoes and peas at base prices of 95 cents per dozen No. 2 cans, f.o.b. cannery, for U. S. Grade C canned tomatoes, and \$1.10 per dozen No. 2 cans, Alaskas or Sweets, for U. S. Grade C peas from certified canners.

### FSA Plans 18 Mobile Farm Labor Camps

Plans for the construction of 18 mobile camps to provide shelter for 2,700 farm laborer families in the commercial crop areas along the Eastern Seaboard were announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Operated by the Farm Security Administration, the camps will move from one crop area to another as the growing season advances, thus enabling farm workers to shift from areas where they are not needed to areas where expansion of war industries threatens to cause farm labor shortages at peak seasons.

Under the new program for the Eastern States, 40 camp sites of 20 acres each will be selected by FSA regional officials in harvest areas along the Atlantic Coast. Movement of facilities of the 18 camps from one site to another will be determined by local farm labor needs as they develop during the growing and harvesting seasons. FSA representatives will cooperate with farm placement officials of the U. S. Employment Service in routing agricultural workers to camps in crop areas where laborers are most needed.

### Farm Machinery Makers Asked to Hold Prices

Approximately 28,000 dealers in farm machinery recently received letters from Price Administrator Leon Henderson asking them to hold their prices for tractors and other farm implements to levels not higher than the retail prices suggested by the manufacturers, plus actual freight and handling costs and sales taxes, if any, according to a statement by the Office of Price Administration.

### Gore Opposes Navy Canned Juice Bill

The Andrews-Peterson bill providing for the inclusion of canned fruit and vegetable juices in the Navy ration came up on the call of the House calendar, February 2, but its consideration was objected to by Representative Albert Gore of Tennessee. The bill (S. 1521) passed the Senate September 17 and was favorably reported to the House by the Naval Affairs Committee on January 22. During the House discussion preceding Mr. Gore's objection, Naval Affairs Chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia told the House that he was op-

posed to the measure and that his "position is that you cannot fight a naval battle if you are feeding men on canned juices."

Under the present law the various components of the Navy ration are set out in the United States Code. The Andrews-Peterson bill would permit the Navy, in its discretion, to purchase canned, powdered, or concentrated fruit or vegetable juices as alternatives to fresh fruits. The bill has been favorably reported upon by the Navy Department in a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee. In this letter the Department stated that "the enactment of the bill will provide for a greater variety in the Navy ration, particularly during long periods at sea, without any resulting increase in the cost of the ration."

The bill again will come before the House on the next call of the calendar.

### Volume Conversion Chart for Tomato Paste

Several years ago the National Canners Association Laboratory prepared a volume conversion chart for tomato pulp and has now prepared a similar chart for tomato paste. It furnishes a simple, graphic means of arriving at the volume of paste equivalent to a given volume of unconcentrated product or vice versa. The chart shows the specific gravity and refractive index of unconcentrated product, refractive index and total solids of concentrated product, and both direct and inverse volume ratios. Copies are available to members on request.

### Record Tomato Juice Pack in 1941

The canned tomato juice pack in 1941 amounted to 19,046,257 actual cases, compared with 12,414,186 cases in 1940, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is the largest tomato juice pack of record, surpassing by more than five and a half million cases the previous record of 13,444,972 actual cases packed in 1937. On the basis of 24 No. 2 cans to a case, the 1941 canned tomato juice pack totalled 23,390,935 cases for 1941 and 15,179,055 cases for 1940.

These figures do not include the pack of any vegetable juice mixed with tomato juice. They include only tomato juice and tomato cocktail.

The following table presents the pack by can sizes for the past two years:

Can name	Cans per case	1940 Cases	1941 Cases
8Z Tall (including 8Z Short).....	48	353,595	360,929
No. 1 Pie tin.....	48	504,553	175,608
No. 211 Cylinder.....	48	741,284	845,502
No. 300 (incl. all 300 cans from 407 to 412).....	48	1,185,611	2,149,124
No. 1 Tall.....	48	371,568	208,549
No. 303 Cylinder.....	24	1,541,199	2,836,689
No. 2.....	24	835,488	969,079
No. 2 Cylinder (including all 307 cans from 305 to 313).....	24	1,230,099	1,518,838
No. 3 Cylinder (including 404 cans from 615 to 708).....	12	2,533,202	5,516,298
No. 10.....	6	1,704,120	2,814,097
Miscellaneous Tin.....	..	878,155	760,855
Glass.....	..	535,312	890,719
Total.....	..	12,414,186	19,046,257

### BILLION VOTED FOR WAR DAMAGE

#### Senate Passes Measure to Insure Private Property Against Losses from Enemy Attack

The Senate debated and passed February 3 a bill providing the War Damage Corporation (formerly War Insurance Corporation) with a \$1,000,000,000 fund to insure private property against damage resulting from enemy attack. Meanwhile, the House Committee on Banking and Currency heard Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones request favorable action on the measure and on February 6 reported an amended bill to the House.

The bill provides that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall empower the War Damage Corporation to use its funds, up to \$1,000,000,000, to provide reasonable protection against loss or damage to tangible real or personal property resulting from enemy attack. General exceptions to the coverage would be permitted to enable the Corporation to suspend insurance in areas of enemy occupation or where other factors make it impossible to ascertain the damage.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, directs the Corporation to provide free protection in an amount not greater than \$15,000. Coverage in excess of that sum would be provided only upon the payment of a reasonable premium or other charge. The amendments recommended by the House Committee, however, would not provide for free coverage in any amount.

The protection provided for in the measure would be limited to property situated in the United States, District of Columbia, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone, territories and possessions of the United States, and such other places as may be determined by the President to be under the dominion and control of the United States. The bill also would cover property in transit between any of the foregoing points.

Authority to establish regulations for the administration of the proposal and the charges that may be set for coverage is provided for in the bill. It is unlikely, however, that any announcement will be made by the Corporation concerning details of the program until after passage of the measure.

In his testimony before the House Committee Mr. Jones recommended that a limit on the free coverage on homes be placed at \$6,000 and that \$1,500 be set as the limit of free coverage on personal effects.

### Army Invites Bids on Beans and Jellies

The Chicago Quartermaster will open bids February 10 on the following quantities of canned beans with pork in tomato sauce, in No. 2½ cans: 241,876 dozen for domestic shipment; 26,874 dozen for overseas shipment. The invitation calls for bids also on 150,003 dozen No. 10's for domestic shipment, with an alternative bid acceptable on 540,010 dozen 2½'s and for 16,667 dozen 10's for overseas shipment with alternative of 60,002 dozen 2½'s.

Invitations have been issued by the Jersey City Quartermaster for bids, to be opened February 19, on the following fruit jellies: Raspberry-apple—100,000 dozen 2-pound jars and 25,000 dozen No. 10 cans; grape-apple—100,000 dozen 2-pound jars and 25,000 dozen No. 10 cans; and pure apple—150,000 dozen 2-pound jars and 40,000 dozen No. 10 cans.

### New Alaskan Fisheries Bill Introduced

Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington has introduced a new bill (S. 2227) to assure conservation of and to permit the fullest utilization of the fisheries of Alaska. The proposal is substantially the same as the former bill (S. 1915) but contains a number of clarifications.

### QUARTERLY STOCKS REPORT

#### Census Bureau Issues Statistics Covering Supplies of Selected Canned Foods on January 1

Distributors' stocks of canned fruits and vegetables were substantially greater on January 1, 1942, than a year earlier but canners' stocks of canned vegetables were, in general, sharply under their holdings of January 1, 1941, and the downward trend in canners' unsold stocks of salmon continued, according to the quarterly stocks report prepared by the Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the National Canners Association and the Association of Pacific Fisheries.

Canners' stocks of peas, tomatoes and beans were approximately one-third under a year ago, the report states. For stocks of canned corn, the margin over the same date a year earlier—which had risen to 30 per cent on October 1, 1941—narrowed to seven per cent on January 1, 1942. Distributors' holdings of these four vegetables were up 8-19 per cent above January 1, 1941. Between October 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942, sharp increases in stocks were noted except for canned peas. Stocks of canned corn and canned tomatoes, in distributors' hands, were at new highs relative to stocks in the past five years.

The following table summarizes trends in distributors' stocks of certain selected canned vegetables, and is compiled by the Bureau of the Census:

Commodity	Change					
	Jan. 1, 1942, from—		Jan. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941	
	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941				
	Per cent	Per cent	Cases	Cases	Cases	
Peas.....	- 3	+11	1,345,229	1,381,906	1,212,511	
Corn.....	+31	+19	1,472,503	1,121,509	1,242,131	
Tomatoes.....	+20	+ 8	1,229,757	1,020,904	1,133,542	
Beans.....	+29	+ 8	707,723	550,196	652,706	

Details of total canners' stocks of the same canned vegetables, presented in number of cases, all sizes, sold and unsold, compiled by the National Canners Association, are as follows:

Commodity	Jan. 1, 1942		Oct. 1, 1941		Jan. 1, 1941		Oct. 1, 1940	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Peas.....	8,600,463	15,293,849	11,596,224	17,086,917				
Corn.....	10,588,253	20,096,583	9,865,513	15,439,968				
Tomatoes.....	9,359,746		13,742,211					
Beans.....	2,688,675		3,899,198	4,880,000				

\* New pack not completed.

**Peaches and Pears.**—Canners' stocks of canned peaches were 16 per cent under January 1, 1941. Canners' holdings of this commodity have been under those of the identical date of the preceding year each quarter during the past three years, except October 1, 1941. Holdings of canned peaches gained one-tenth from a year ago. Distributors' holdings of canned peaches and canned pears were up one-half and one-third, respectively, from last year.

Stocks of peaches and pears in the hands of representative distributors and canners on January 1, 1942, and on October 1, and January 1, 1941, together with percentage changes, are shown in cases, all sizes, in the following table, prepared by the Bureau of the Census:

Commodity	Change		Jan. 1, 1942, from— Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941
	Per cent	Per cent					
DISTRIBUTORS:							
Peaches.....	+15	+51	1,169,774	1,014,438	774,979		
Pears.....	+42	+34	420,833	296,166	313,424		
CANNERS:							
Peaches.....	-50	-16	3,050,215	6,077,599	3,624,921		
Pears.....	-10	+10	2,391,481	2,642,748	2,167,172		

**Salmon, Tuna, and Sardines.**—The downward trend in canners' unsold stocks of salmon continued, the decrease for all varieties combined amounting to 32 per cent. This decrease from a year ago reflected the decline of 97 per cent in Alaska reds. Pinks were off four per cent from last year. In contrast with recent experiences, distributors' stocks of salmon were up one-tenth from a year ago. This increase occurred only in stocks of pinks. Stocks of domestic sardines were sharply above those of a year ago.

The following table presents statistics of representative distributors' stocks of canned salmon, tuna, and sardines. Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, the figures are based on reports from the same firms for each date:

Commodity	Change		Jan. 1, 1942, from— Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941
	Per cent	Per cent					
Salmon, total.....	+42	+10	407,665	286,662	370,943		
Reds.....	+59	- 3	119,240	75,062	123,416		
Pinks.....	+31	+27	209,952	160,773	165,827		
Other.....	+54	- 4	78,473	50,827	81,700		
Tuna.....	*	- 52	74,626	74,948	133,880		
Sardines, total.....	+17	+38	220,494	188,455	159,929		
California.....	+51	+37	126,254	83,491	92,287		
Maine.....	- 8	+83	88,360	95,692	48,273		
Imported.....	-37	-70	5,880	9,272	19,369		

\* Less than 0.5 per cent.

Representative data on canners' inventories of stocks of unsold salmon, compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries, are shown in the following table. The figures represent the combined reports of companies accounting for 99 per cent of the total pack, in cases, all sizes:

Variety	Dec. 31, 1941	Sept. 30, 1941	Dec. 31, 1940	Sept. 30, 1940
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Alaska Reds.....	27,554	146,360	225,552	465,923
Pinks.....	355,925	1,050,931	373,299	651,478
Other.....	266,522	272,742	361,034	506,842
Total.....	650,001	1,470,033	959,885	1,624,243

### Conservation Supplement Copies Available

With the issue of the INFORMATION LETTER for January 17 there was published a supplement on the "Relation of 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program to Vegetables for Canning." Canners who desire additional copies of this supplement for members of their staffs may obtain them upon request to the Association.

# Measure Would Extend Workweek to 48 Hours

Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas introduced on January 28 a bill to temporarily extend the maximum workweek provided in the wage and hour law from 40 hours to 48 hours. All hours worked in excess of forty-eight each week would be subject to overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate. The bill (S. 2232) has been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

# USDA Offers War Emblem for American Foods

A new emblem, which, asserts Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, "visualizes the determination to see that American food is used as a powerful weapon in winning the war—and in building the right kind of world when peace comes," has been offered by the Department to food packers and processors for use on labels and cases. It was designed by Walt Disney.

The Department suggests its use in connection with products packed for government purchase so as to identify United States food commodities throughout the world. The emblem, however, may be used also on containers for domestic distribution.

In design the insignia portrays a fighting eagle in blue hovering over a ship at sea. The background of the design is a red circle with four white stars. The letters U. S. A. appear prominently. The emblem may be reproduced in color or in black and white.

Future invitations for offers of the sale of products to the Department will contain suggestions and possible directions for use of the insignia.

The table below presents the canned food items purchased by agencies of the Department since the last issue of the LETTER along with a cumulative total of purchases of such items since March 18, 1941.

Items	Jan. 16-Feb. 6	Mar. 15, 1941-Feb. 6, 1942
Evaporated milk.....	3,368,935 cases	22,978,425 cases
Orange juice.....	5,000 do	18,000 do
Fish, spots.....	6,701 do	1,872,529 do
Fish, futures.....	50,000 do	2,772,800 do
Chicken, boneless.....	335,000 pounds	5,640,604 pounds
Pork.....	43,115,100 do	316,080,714 do

The table below shows the price range at which certain canned foods have been purchased by the Department during the period January 5, 1942 to February 6, 1942.

Items	Can size	Unit	Price range
Pilchards, California.....	No. 1 Tall	case	\$2.90
Salmon, chum.....	do	do	6.79
Evaporated milk.....	do	do	\$3.49 to 3.65
Chicken, boneless.....	pound	do	1.15 to 1.18
Turkey, boneless.....	do	do	1.07
Beans and tomato sauce.....	do	do	.54 to .55
Beans and pork.....	do	do	.575
Grapefruit juice, exchange (Texas)	46-oz.	do	.71 to .76
Pork products:			
Luncheon meat.....	2½-lb.	pound	.3440 to .3720
do.....	12-oz.	do	.3750 to .4050
do.....	6-lb.	do	.3490 to .3599
Chopped ham.....	2½-lb.	do	.3379 to .3850
do.....	12-oz.	do	.3075 to .4140
do.....	6-lb.	do	.3525 to .3725
Tongues.....	2½-lb.	do	.3450
do.....	12-oz.	do	.3308 to .3650
do.....	6-lb.	do	.3276 to .3650
Sausage.....	24-oz.	do	.2410 to .27215
Corned pork.....	6-lb.	do	.5046 to .5292
Soya links.....	2-lb.	do	.2500 to .2950
Sliced bacon (pasteurized).....	24-oz.	do	.3361 to .3600

# BILL WOULD EXPAND EXECUTIVE POWER

## President to be Granted Authority to Require Acceptance of War Orders

A "Second War Powers Act", providing for a number of amendments to existing laws and extending the authority of the executive branch of the Government to prosecute the war, passed the Senate January 28 and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Among the new powers to be granted under the bill (S. 2208) are the following:

The Motor Carrier Act would be amended by granting the Interstate Commerce Commission power to require materials essential to the war effort to be moved ahead of less essential materials and to require the joint use of all motor carrier equipment and facilities.

The provisions of the War Purposes Act of 1917 relating to the acquisition of real property would be amended by extending such authority, now vested in the Secretary of War, to include the Secretary of Navy and any other officer or agency designated by the President. In addition, authority would be granted to acquire personal property located or used with real property taken by condemnation.

More adequate enforcement of the priorities laws would be provided by the bill which enlarges the scope of these laws by permitting the President to require specific plants to take specific war orders. The power to obtain information and require reports would be expanded by authorizing inspections of books and records and such investigations as the President may deem necessary for the enforcement or administration of priorities. Criminal and civil jurisdiction for enforcement purposes would be vested in the U. S. District Courts.

The bill would revive the powers of the Federal Reserve banks to permit direct purchases of government securities, remove the prohibition in the requisitioning law against the seizure of machinery or equipment which is in actual use and is necessary to the operation of a factory or business, and permit appropriate governmental representatives to inspect the plants and books of companies holding war contracts.

## Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of green peas on the fresh market for the week ending January 31, 1941, were slightly less than for the corresponding week in 1940, but supplies of snap and lima beans, tomatoes and spinach were larger, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were larger for the week ending January 31, 1941, than for the same period a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Jan. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1942	Jan. 24, 1942	Jan. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1942
Beans, snap and lima.....	49	51	88	2,087	2,001
Tomatoes.....	109	115	103	1,257	1,084
Green peas.....	74	73	46	215	284
Spinach.....	48	294	353	2,126	2,574
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	1,320	1,911	1,880	29,240	30,362
FRUITS					
	Jan. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1942	Jan. 24, 1942	Jan. 31, 1941	Jan. 31, 1942
Citrus, domestic.....	5,191	4,358	5,459	65,505	61,813
Others, domestic.....	92	140	152	49,461	47,533

\*Imports not available.

### Production and Stocks of Evaporated Milk

In producing 286,899,000 pounds of evaporated milk (case goods) during December, the evaporated milk industry established a new December production high and closed the year with the largest annual production of record, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. The December output was 93 per cent larger than that of December 1940, and 150 per cent larger than the December 1935-39 average. Total production for the year is estimated at 3,165,906,000 pounds—28 per cent larger than the 1940 production and 57 per cent larger than the 1935-39 average. The industry more than exceeded the goal that was set following the passage of the Lend-Lease Act last March.

Heavy government purchases of evaporated milk during December helped to reduce the extremely large stocks in the hands of manufacturers on the first of the month. Stocks reported by manufacturers on January 1, 1942, totaled 328,393,000 pounds—still heavy compared with both those of the preceding year and the corresponding 5-year average, but considerably smaller than the 417,643,000 pounds reported on December 1.

Reports from 309 wholesale grocers showed combined stocks of 27,505,000 pounds of evaporated milk on December 31, 1941, compared with 42,858,000 pounds on September 30, a drop of 36 per cent. Over 300 firms estimated that their stocks at the close of December were the equivalent of 37 days' supply, a decrease of 32 per cent from the record-breaking equivalent of 54 days' supply on September 30.

### Schedule of State Canners' Conventions

Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, annual meeting, February 9-10, Hotel Noel, Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia Cannery Association, annual convention, February 11-12, Roanoke Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

Ozark Cannery Association, 35th annual convention, February 12-13, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

Canners League of California, annual convention, March 5-7, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.

### Canners Technical Schools in February

Three technical schools for canners, freezers, pickle and kraut packers have been announced for February and will be held in Oregon, Michigan and Iowa.

The Cannery and Frozen Food Packers School, held annually at Corvallis, Ore., under auspices of Oregon State College, will be held this year February 2 to 13. Fruit and vegetable canning courses will be conducted during the entire session of the school; frozen fruit and vegetable courses February 11 to 13. Other features of the school are work on food examination and quality control, a double seaming course and a fieldman's course.

Pickle and kraut packers will have a session of short courses, special courses, and conferences February 17 to 19 at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

The Short Course for Iowa Cannery is scheduled February 24 and 25 at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

### Keezer Made Head of Consumer Division

Appointment of Dexter M. Keezer, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., as assistant administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of the Consumer Division was announced February 3 by Leon Henderson, administrator. He takes the position formerly held by Harriet Elliott.

Mr. Keezer is expected to take over direction of the Consumer Division in a week or ten days. Dan A. West, deputy director of the division since early December, will continue as director under Mr. Keezer.

Prior to holding the presidency of Reed College Mr. Keezer was executive-director of the Consumer Advisory Board of the NRA and a member of the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration. He has been associate editor of the *Baltimore Sun* and a Washington correspondent for Scripps-Howard newspapers. Previously he taught economics at Cornell University, University of Colorado and University of North Carolina.

### N. Y. and Kentucky Food Bills Introduced

Food and drug bills have been introduced in two State legislatures thus far this year. In the New York Senate the so-called Consumer's Bureau bill has been reintroduced. This proposal would direct the promulgation of numerical standards of quality for foods and would require food containers to show both the name and address of the producer and the distributor. The bill (Int. 312) is pending before the Senate Committee on Public Health.

Public Health Committee No. 1 of the Kentucky House of Representatives has under consideration a bill (H. B. 96) that in general follows the text of the present Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Kentucky bill, however, provides for registration of all food articles sold in the State. Annual fees of one dollar for each article, with a maximum charge of \$50 per manufacturer, would be charged. Provisions of another section of the measure are not clearly drafted and do not conform with the Federal Act in that more than one standard of quality might be established for a particular food.

The Association again suggests that canners follow closely food bills submitted in their State legislatures. Comparison of a proposed State food bill with the Association's bulletin on "Proposed State Food and Drug Legislation" will develop if there are objectionable features. The bulletin was published in 1939 and mailed to all members of the Association. A few copies are still available upon request.

### Home and Farm Safety Conference Scheduled

The first National Home and Farm Safety Conference is scheduled for Hotel Stevens, Chicago, February 17 and 18, according to an announcement by the National Safety Council. The conferences will deal with methods of reducing the number of accidental deaths and injuries in homes and on farms, the total of which is estimated at more than one third of annual accident tolls.